THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT.

John W. Ground vs Jacob McAfee et al., two cases, both dismissed at cost of plain-Several motions and demurrers were also disposed of. The criminal docket for the May term was set, it being the opening day in this court.

PROBATE COURT.

Marriage license were issued yesterday to Nicholas Hermes and Martha A. Skinner, both of Wichita, and to C. F. Brownlee and Viola A. Drury, both of court occupied Judge Buckner yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS COURT. Judge Balderston was occupied yesterday in the hearing of motions and demurrers. No important issues were filed

JUSTICES COURTS. The usual round of civil business occupied the justices' courts yesterday.

POLICE COURT. The police docket shows the collection of a number of fines and the arrest of a drunk and a gambler, Mrs. Roberts, charged with incendiarism, was bound over by Judge Museller in the sum of \$1,000.

There having been another call for clothing for the destitute of the city, all members of the Guild having any to donate will please send them to Mrs. E. E. Beach,

Miss. Myrits, Sec.

1096 North Topeka avenue. The Guild tea will be held at Mrs. E. E. Beach's, 1046 North Topelin, Wednesday afternoon, May 7. Mrs. MYERS, Sec.

Regular meeting of D. of R., L.O.O. F., tonight at 7:10. All members requested to LEIDA H. MILLS, N. G. Miss. Deston, Sec.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of be held at the hospital today at 3 p. m. MRS. GEORGE LARIMER, Sec.

ATTICTION, PAIRIES.

meet at the armory, over the postoffice,

The rapid growth of the finger nulls is said to indicate good health. Do not cut them, but keep them short by filling. The unmarried women of Massachusetts have \$2,000,000 on deposit in the savings

Several of the Norwerian snow shoe clubs now count fadies among their members, it laving been arged that there was no reason ladies should not join in the healthiest

It is a well known fact that ladies seldom trust their finest handkerchiefs to the tender mercies of a laundress. These pretty trifles are washed at home and spread upon a window pane to dry. They peel off easily and look as fresh as if just from the shop. Not many years ago the wife of a ly frozen out. The best known writers, artitled Englishman visiting this country ists and musicians found congenial companand falled upon evil fortunes helped to keep the wolf from the door by washing the laces and fine lines of American wo-

All manner of sweet and suggestive things are painted across the headboard of the bed in the guests' chamber. "He giv and all its carrs, "Steep knits up the world and all its carrs," "Steep knits up the rav-cled sicere of care," with sprigs of hearts-case, are very much favored, and then there is the Spanish idea of hospitality accompa-nied by the time honored prescrib of that polite nation, "The house and hed are

A New York jeweler says: "There are very few enamelers-time is, high art enamelers-to be secured in this city, and strange as it may seem—and yet why should it be stranger—one of the best, if not the very best, is a woman. She will not work for less than \$100 a week, and she has no trouble in linding constant employ ment at that figure.

A Spanish woman's mantilla is held sacred by law and cannot be select for debt There are three kinds of mantillas which de rigeur, form the tollet of the Spanish The first is compased of white blande, med only on state occasions, birthdays, buil fights and Laster Stonday. ond is black blende, trimmed with deep made of black silk trimmed with velvet.

She Floored Him.

There is a rush and scramble on the Brooklyn bridge. It is the Brooklyn workaday growd going to New York. The seats there is a big growd of "standers."

ing air arises and gurbingly proffers his wint to a pretty girl of the genus t. w., therwise known to fame as the indepen The mond is very pretty, and instinctively

you look to see and share in the smile which she is sure to cost on the charming "elerklet." Instead, to your astonishment, there is a look of will oring scorn.
"Don't trouble yourself, pray," she says,

and there are barks and starp points in her 'Aw, no trouble, I assuah you," says the

"clerklet," "Pray sit down and awblige The independent t. w. straightens up and a look of ineffable scorn mantles her face. "See here, young man," she says, and she says it with the platiness of the business manager when he tells you that there is not the faint at similar of a chance of a raise of salary, "you may keep your seat. I don't want it. You permitted me to stand all the way from East New York the crookedest road in Brooklyn, and I do give you the privilege of staring in my face

and taking whatever other liberties may enter into your feeble intellect."

The White Queen of New Britain. Mrs. Forsythe takes personal charge of all her business enterprises and lives in a senutiful home on the Island. She is 36 years old, becatiful, educated and accomplished, and a widow. Her husband died oon after their marriage, leaving his girl bride she was only 15 then with but little property. In seven years she was known as "the White Queen" in New Britain, and In seven years she was known when Lord Pembroke visited the island he sketched her portrait at length and it appears in his "Equity Sea Bubbles." Since that time suc has steedily prespered in all her enterprises and now she owns 150,000 acres of lund so the fertile South San islands and two steamers that ply between the islands.—Philadeiphia Press.

When Enby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Casteria, When she became Miss, she clump to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

NEW YORK'S LITERARY SET

ALLAN FORMAN DESCRIBES SOME OF ITS STRANGE CHARACTERS.

They Are Types of the Past Mainly-Literary Society Proper in New York Exists Mainly in the Imagination-Rank Outsiders Are Apt to Dominate the Clubs.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 21.-References are so frequent in the newspapers and periodicals to "New York Literary Society"—always printed with capital letters—that the outsider might be led to believe that literary societyas such-really exists in the metropolis. Clearwater. The routine work of the London the artists and writers form a distinct "set," as self centered as McAllister's "Four Hundred," and almost as exclusive. In Boston there is genuine literary society. But in New York the effort to form such coteries has met with small success. It is not that New York is lacking in clever literary men and women, but they do not seem to flock with their kind, either in drawing rooms or

The Authors' club is only a moderate success, and the Fellowcraft is far from strong, while the Lotus long ago lost its distinctively literary and artistic character by admitting merchants, bankers and brokers, and the Press club is kept in a constant state of ferment by the presence of politicians who want to use its membership and newspaper men who are willing to be used.

It would seem that literary society is not yet strong enough to stand alone. It needs the dollars of the merchant and banker to foot its hills, and, on the other hand, the merchant and banker exhibit a remarkable anxiety to associate with literary people. I have ometimes fancied that it comes from a desira o play the Mæcenas act and pose as patrons literature on an economical basis. However this may be, it is a fact that in literary clubs and literary society, so called, genuine literary people are conspicuous by their ab-

Persistent efforts have been made by ladies more or less closely connected with literary work to organize "salons" after the style of Mme, de Stael or Mme, Adam, Literary the directors of the Wichita hospital will men have tried to popularize a series of "evenings" such as are given by members of the French academy and by some of the ending literary lights of London. However well these attempts have started out the re-All those young ladies who are to take sults have almost always been the same, part in the musical drill are requested to First the amateur literarian or business man with literary tendencies found his way in Wednesday afternoon. Bring folding and he was followed by a motley crew of writers of unpublished poems, painters of unexhibited-and, for the most part, unsalable -pictures, elecutionists, male and female, and queer, long baired people who delighted in "isma" of all sorts. Then, with marked unanimity, the real literary people stayed

There are two or three exceptions to this rule. For over twenty years the late Mary S. Booth, editor of Harper's Eazar, held Saturday evening receptions, which were as de-lightful as they were informal. There was, to be sure, a fair sprinkling of those outside the guild, but the tone was decidedly literary and artistic. Miss Booth herself, one of the most cultured of women and gracious of hostesses, could be as chilly as an iceberg when occasion required, and if one of the "queer" set managed to gain admission to her draw ing room be or she was courteously but firmionship at Miss Booth's Saturday evenings and the younger workers found stimulus and Inspiration in association with the leaders of the profession. Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly kept open house on Sunday evenings, and was almost always surrounded by a brilliant com-



AT A BECEPTION.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's generous heart and intelligent sympathy for everything that is bright, clever or interesting make her parlors a gathering place for many of the most delightful people. Her quick intuitions and the shrewd judgment which enabled her to come a successful woman publisher guides her in the selection of her guests. It is not only the great and famous who are to be met. in Mrs. Leslie's parlors. She is beautiful, talented and rich, her reputation as a literary worker of the first rank and a business wo man among business men is assured, and she can afford to recognize genius in whatever guise it may present itself.

Mrs. Marion Fortescue, now Mrs. Judge Robert R. Roosevell, was the founder of the Pot Luck club, an organization which had the honor of first entertaining Mr. Oscar Wilde on his visit to America. Her house was the center of the more politely Bohemian set, and a very joily place it was, too. Mrs. O. B. Bunce, "Aunt Fanny" Barrows, Mrs. Ecminnie Smith and soveral others cathered about themselves groups of bright people more or less connected with literature and art. Mr. Edmund Clarence Steadman's Sunday evenings and Mr. Eschard Henry Stoddard's occasional receptions always bring out a fair quota of genuine literary people, but in both instances the hosts far oversindow the guests. It is but natural that these ladies and gentlemen should have a swarm of imi-

tators, and there is where the fun comes in.
The "Chromo Literary" set is one of the nost amusing features of New York society. It is so unconventionally picturesque, so weird in its make up, and, above all, so ter ribly in earnest. Here one can meet all the "ologies" and "isms" under the sun. Mme. Blavatsky's Theosophical society grew to be very "chromosy" in character before the madame went to England. There is a most delightful hostess who shall be nameless whose house was dubbed by the irreverent her back on bim. The remainder of the audience smiled audibly, and the act was ended.—New York Heraid.

penchant for "brains." Sometimes her charming optimism leads her to see genius where there is really nothing but eccentricity and pretense, but it is, after all, an error in an admirable direction. There is one thing about "The Museum," if the chromos are there the masters are there. The wild and woolly novelist of the wilderness is elbowed by the savant whose fame is the property of two continents. The latest poetess of green apple passion sits side by side with the liferarian whose works are furnitiar to the reading world. Foreign colob ribes and hemstred geriuses, recognized and nurseognized, seed at "The Museum" on excurson feeting. The charming postess has the same cordial welcome for all, and, appreclating her sincerity, the public forgives her

For a season or more the Marquis de Lau ville was one of the bright particular stars of "The Museum" coterse. Pinally that greasy and impecuations old burnoug exhausted bit credit on this side of the sceam and was obliged to seek a broader field of action in London, where he are corress on a sort of second hand furniture business, dividing his stage. time between selling antique chairs and pos-ing as the idel of "passionals Brompton, as in." och dubbed the London chronic literarians. De Legville was a fair example of the

"chromo" literarian. He wrote inoffensive verses which were published at his own expense. He drew and painted in water colors fairly well and he cultivated an eccentricity of appearance which made him noticeable. He was a pudgy man with padded shoulders, a curled mass of dyed, blue black hair and enormous blue black whiskers which were always dripping with greass and perfumery. He wore corsets and high heeled shoes two or

three sizes too small for him. The boys used to guy him unmercifully as he testered down Broadway, and half the raggamuffins in town knew him as "Old Louisville," a slander upon the fair Kentucky city which was unjust in the extreme. But his appearance was his stock in trade, The chromo literarian almost invariably makes the mistake of supposing that eccentricity must indicate genius of some sort or another. As a matter of fact many of the most distinguished people are the most commonplace in appearance, and on the other hand, some of the most eccentric people in the world are confined in the lunatic asylums.



"OLD LOUISVILLE."

There was one house in particular which was the especial delight of a group of fun loving young Bohemians. The hostess was the other of a well known theatrical star, and was a Communist and Woman's Rights advocate of the most advanced type. She was also a theosophist and hypnotist, a writer for the press and a musician of no little ability. She gathered about her the most remarkable set of long haired enthusiasts in all lines of mental activity—seedy sculptors whom a cruel fate and a fondness for spirituous inspiration had driven into the less artistic tombstone business; painters who belonged to the extreme wing of the impression army; Communists, Anarchists and Nihilists of the most rabid variety sipped tea with mild followers of Buddha and dreamy eyed and enthusiastic spiritualistic mediums.

A young man who used to especially delight the unregenerate few who went there for fun, and had to keep there motives carefully con-cealed, was a flabby and pasty youth who carned a very scanty living by painting impossible pictures, giving drawing and music ssons and teaching elocution. His favorite diversion was to recite poems of his own composition about death and funerals, in a basso profundo voice, which rose occasionally to an inimitable assal twang. In those days be wore a seedy frock coat, Byron collars and most remarkable flowing neckties with bows as large as a lady's sash. Another eccentric member of this chromo literary guild colored tintypes for a living, never appeared except in the most elaborate evening dress, and prided himself upon his physical resemblance to the davil. They have both become pros-perous since then—the one as an apostle of high restheticism in dress, the other as the

recipient of an opportune legacy. Of late years there have been so many additions to the chromo literary set that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. The flood of chenn and trushy

have been thrown upon the market have created authors, and espocially authores by the right of printer's ink, and each of these aspires to be the center of her own "litgather about them many of the young and ambitious ones who seek type notoriety, and those whose work bas ize the less fortumore fortunate-



the chromo literary set could invent or would Then are there no real geniuses in New York literary society? Decidedly, but they keep to themselves They appreciate, for the most part, their own importance, and they are rarely seen among the "chromos" exception their own amuse ment. It may not be pleasing for Mrs. Leo Hunter to know that her distinguished guest only goes to her receptions for the not alto gether laudable purposs of secretly suicker ing at her other guests, but then the other go in order to stare at him, and that makes

The latest novelty in the way of invention is a key warmer. It is to be used in keeping the iveries of a piano or organ at an ever temperature without r ference to the heat or cold of the room in which the instrument stands.

them quits, I fancy. ALLAN FORMAN.

He Does Not Stand Alone, Smoothbore-What a hearty, genial fellow Softlie is. He does so enjoy a good story. Cutter-Yes, when he tells it himself .-

> "I would I were a bird" she sang: Then did her hearers say. On, would she were, for if she were, On, would she were, is ... Perhaps she'd fly away. ... Washington Star

> > The Literal Truth.

How do you like your beau, Jennie!

"He's a fellow after my own heart."-Bos Reducing the Surplus. Her father grabbed him by the neck And struck him with his toe. "He's a sort of surplus here," he said.

5 Wise Conclusion.

"Did you ever think of going on the Yes, at one time I thought seriously of

"How seriously." circuly that I decided not to "- Amountation the Epons semita, including

The Losses on the Great Battlefields.

FIGHTING MAN AGAINST MAN,

The Cavalry Raids - Wild Rides Under Streight and Van Dorn-With Averell and Morgan, with Forrest and Wilson.

The numerical strength and losses of the contestants in the great battles and raids of the civil war, as they footed up in 1865, show that the Confederates made the most of their advantage of position, and at the same time they show that it was only a question of time throughout when the Confederacy as a south had two great centers to guard-the northeast, between the Potomac and James rivers, covering Richmond and the southwest. between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, covering the great railroad connections of Georgia, North and South Carolina, West Virginia, and points on the Mississippi and the gulf became fanks of the great strategie lines. When Richmond and the Georgia lines were in danger forces were drawn from the flanks to threatened points, and when the flanks were threatened the center was weakened. In this way, during the first three years, the south met its enemy man for man on almost every field, although, as has been shown, its total strength was inferior.

At the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, the Con-

federates had about 40,000 men. Grant on the first day had a force reported at about 45,000 "present for duty," and was re-enforced during the night by 20,000 under Buell. The Confederates lost over 10,000 and Grant and Buell a triffe over 13,000. In "Stonewall" Jackson's campaign in the Shenandoah valley, in 1862, a flanking operation, the Confederates had 15,000 men. Jackson fought Shields, Fremont and Banks, and the forces of each of these at their highest amounted to at least 10,000 mer. Fremout lost about 1,000, Shields 1,500 and Banks 2,000, Jackson's total less was a trifle under 2,000,



BAIDING A SUPPLY TRAIN. During the Peninsula campaign the Confederate strength at its highest was about 90,000. This included Jackson's valley army, strengthened by commands added along the route, and also Holmes' North Carolina army and all the detachments along the lower James, McClellan's highest was 105,000 re-ported "present for duty." At the second and Richmond, but Bull Run, August, 1882, Lee had over 59,000 was soon opposed men, including Jackson. He had left troops by forces that comat Richmond that did not arrive on the field until the battle was over. The Union forces fighting under Pope amounted to 60,000. Pope lost nearly 15,000 and Lee not quite 10,000. In the next campaign, including the buttles of South Mountain and Antietam, wards Richmond Lee had his army all up, and probably his reenforcements more than covered his losses at about 10,000 men, econd Bull Run. He reported 40,000 as his passed to the rear strength at Antietam. He had already sus-tained some loss, and all of his forces were on towards Richtained some loss and an of my loss of mond, destroying confederate soldier, not on that field. McClellan reported 87,000 mond, destroying confederate soldier. as his "present for duty." He had the longer railroads and sup

In Bragg's invasion of Kentucky in 1863, the Confederates had the greater part of Beauregard's old Army of Mississippi, Kirby Smith's Army of Tennessee, and a force from West Varginia led by Humphrey Marshall, a total of between 60,000 and 70,000 men. Buell opposed him in the field with about 60,000, leaving troops to defend Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati. The forces | the expedition. of each side engaged in the battle of Perryville amounted to 15,000. Rosecrans, who succeeded Buell, met Bragg at Stone River, near Murfreesboro, in December, with a force officially reported at 43,000. Bragg reported 37,000. The Union loss was 13,000, and the Confederate 19,000. When Lesfought the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1863, be had about 60,000 men at hand, Burnside had "present for duty" over 115,-000. After Fredericksburg, Longstreet's Chancellorsville Lee had about 60,000 and Hooker had 130,000 "present for duty." At Fredericksburg the Union loss was 15,000 and the Confederate 5,600. At Chancellorsville the Union loss was 17,000 and the Confeder-

At the opening of the Gettysburg campaign se Army of the Potomac numbered nearly 00,000 men, and probably there were between 000 and 95,000 on the field of Gethysburg. army numbered something less than 1,000, and his force available on the battleeld was about 70.000. The Union loss was 2.600, the Confederate 20,000. At the close the siege of Vicksburg, Grant had 75,000 en, and the Confederates under Pemberton rere about 40,000. The losses were about nion army numbered 57.600 and the Concierate about 70,000. The preponderance of he Confederates was due to the transfer of 2,000 men under Longstreet from Virginia. The Union loss was 16,000, the Confederate

In the Chattanooga campaign, Nov. 28-27, 83, Gen. Grant had 80,000 men and Bragg about 30,000 Confederates. Brugg detached 20,000 against Burmside at Knoxville on the e of the battle. The Union loss was about

.000, the Confederate about 7,000. In the campaign against Richmond in 1864, se army with Grant numbered 118,000, and Confederates, under Lie, about 60,000. The Union loss in what are called the Wilderness battles, including the Wilderness, Spott sylvania and Cold Harbor, was about 55,000. The Confederate loss has not been fully reported. In the Atlanta campaign Sherman and 112,000 men at the highest, and the Conederates numbered 15,000. The Union loss reported was nearly \$2,000, and the Confederate 35,000. At Naskville, in 1864, the Union force available under Thomas was about 43,-000, and the Confederates under Hood numbered between 55,000 and 47,000. The losses of the campaign, meloding those at Franklin, umbered about 10,000 a side. In Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Variey, 1864, the Union force available on the field was about 43,000, and the Confederate 90,000 at the highest. Sheridan's losses at Winchester, Finiser's Hill and Cedar Creek amounted to about 11,000. The Confederate loss, according to the commander, Gen. Early, was about

At the siege of Petersberg, June to December, 1964, the Union army varied from 60,000 to 110,000, and the Confederate from 35,000 to 10,000. Lee strongshaped his forces by the Sorth Carolina troops, and also sent troops under 6we. Early to the Shemindrah Valley. Gon. Grant sent troops from his army to the The Union loss in the sleep for those menths was nearly \$5,000. The Confederate

In the final campaign from Petersburg to shout Withers all the evening?



DURABILITY & CHEAPNESS, UNEQUALLED

NO ODOR WHEN HEATED.

Stuart, Stoneman, Pitz Lee, Kilpatrick, those from Sheridan's Shenandoah army, numbered 120,000 men. Lee had about 55,000 The Union loss amounted to about 10,000. Lee lost heavily in prisoners during the march to Appointtox, and surrendered about 28,000 men. There were 67,058 Union soldiers killed on the field during the war and 318,187 wounded. Of the wounded 43,012 died of their wounds. The Confederate losses have not been fully computed, but a fair estimate shows about 94,000 killed and died of wounds. According to the ratio of wounded to the military power would be wiped out. The killed the wounded who survived would be about 275,000, or about the same as the Union

> FAMOUS RAIDS OF THE WAR. The first raid of note was Stuart's ride around McClellan's army on the Peniusula, June 13-15, 1862. In October, 1862, while the Army of the Potomac was on the upper Potomac Stuart with 1,800 cavalry and a horse buttery crossed the river above the army and penetrated into Pannsylvanians far as Gettysburg, recrossing the Potomac between the army and Washington. But little damage was done. During the Chancellorsville campaign Gen. Hooker sent his cavalry under Stoneman to cut the Confederate lines between Lee's army and Richmond. Stoneman had 3,500 men, and passed around the arm ?, destroying several miles of the railroads, cutting the James River canal and burning numerous bridges on the principal streams. One of the most exciting expeditions of the war was the joint raids of Forrest and Van Dorn against Grant's communications in northern Mississippi and western Tennessee in the fall of 1562.

During the battle of Stone River, Tenn. December, 1862, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, made an important raid on the Union communications in rear of Rosecrans' army. Wheeler had 5,000 men and destroyed property amounting to a million dollars. The most daring raid of the west was Morgan's expedition into Indiana and Ohio. Morgan led a Confederate cavalry brigade and became celebrated by many small affairs near the scene of army operations. During Bragg's invasion of Ken tucky he had ridden to the suburbs of Cincinnati. On July 2 he started with about 2,500 cavalry and four guns, and crossed the Cumberland at Burkesville. He swept through southern Indiana and across Ohio, to its northeastern border, where he was captured While the Army of the Potomac, under

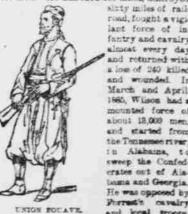
Meade, was lying on the Rapidan, February, 1864, Gen. Kilpatrick, with 4,000 cavalry and a battery, set out

from the lines. flank of Lee and reacked the fortifications at Richmond. He destroyed the railroads beby forces that com-pelled him to retire down the Peninsula, From May 8 to 24, 1864, during the ad-Sheridan, with

line and had some detachments out, and probably fought 60,000 men at Antietam. Lee and that noted leader fell in action. Sherilest about 14,000 in the campaign and Me- dan reached the fortifications at Richm and withdraw down the James. (In the 7th of June, while Grant's army was in front of Richmond, Sheridan started with his whole force on a raid against the railroads from Richmond to Gordonsville and Lynchburg He met the Confederate cavalry, under Gen. Wade Hampton, at Trevilian Station, on the Virginia Central rathroad, and fought June 11 and 12, meeting with a repulse that ended A bold but disastrous raid in the west was

that led by Col. A. D. Streight. In April, 1803, Streight, with 1,700 cavalry, was sent by Gen. Rosecrans to the rear of Bragg's army, in southern Tennessee, to cut the railroads in Georgia. Streight and 1,500 men were captured near the Georgia line. A more successful raid sent out by Rosecrans was one by Col. S. P. Carter, with three regiments of cavairy, from middle Tennessee to Virginia, December, 1862. Carter destroyed the track and bridges of the Virginia and East Tennesyear of the war this region of southwest Virginia was important to the Confederates on ount of its salt works. In December, 1864, Gen, Stoneman, with 4,000 cavalry, entered outhwest Virginia from East Tennessee and raided the numerous salt works and destroyed the tracks. In February, 1865, Stonemau repeated his raid into Virginia, destroying the railroad nearly to Lynchburg, and then name ing into North Carolina, where his was at the time of the surrender of Loe and Johnston. Among the Union raids from West Virginia against the Confederate region of southwest Virginia was that by Gen. W. W. Averell, December, 1863. Averell had 4,000 cavalry and cut the Tennessee road ,000 on each side. At Culciamauga the south of Lynchburg, destroying large quantities of Confederate stores,

Gen. James H. Wilson made two success ful cavalry raids. June 22 to 30th, 1864, he operated within the enemy's lines close to Lee's army at Petersburg, with a force of 5,500 men. He marched 300 miles, destroyed sixty miles of railroad, fought a vigi-



fantry and cavalry almost every day and returned with a loss of 240 killed and wounded In and April 1885, Wilson had a mounted force of about 18,000 men, and started from in Alabama, to erates out of Alatoma and Georgia. He was opposed by Porrest's cavalry and local troops

Wilson fought neveral battles, deleated For rest, captured fortified towns, destroyed railways, iron works and factories and reached Macon, Ga., to learn of the surrender of Lee and the negotiations between Johnston and GEORGE L. KILKER A Man with Some Feeling.

"Here, let that dog be-I'll teach you to be kind to animals? said the kind hearted father as he knocked his 10 year-old boy

Not a New Kind. Hawkins-What kind of jokes does young Tompkins write: Jawkits-Alleged, I believe - Pick

Edentified. "Who is that follow who has been talking "That's Withers,"-- Poek.

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L. C. JACKSON

AND : ALL : KINDS : OF : BUILDING : MATERIAL.

A Repetition.

My bondage of the past is broken, I breathe the warm, free air again I we seen thy face and thou limit spoken, Snapped are the links that made the chalt The chain of years that held me fast

And bound me to that long ago: That sad time when we parted last, You answered me, 'I do not know.'

Elx weary years since we had parted— Again I sought thee yesterday; I was not ever fichle hearted, Yet I distined the long delay, Year I managed the long olday,
"Lowest thing me." I naked game more
And waited for thy unswer low;
Tou spake the same words as before,
For you repitled. "I do not... No."

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Clerk-If you please, air, I shall have be I have just heard of -er -an addition to my Employer-Is that so, Penfold! What is

Clerk-Well, sir, the fact is er-isome hat embarraced, it's two boys. Employer-Twins, shif Young man, I'm draid you are putting on too many heira-

Lella-A present from Charlie, pape! Ab, be's a man after my own beart!

Father—Nonseme! He's a man after your own money - Judy,



use of

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